827 Seven senses are distinguished by the Amhara, each centered in an organ:

1. Seeing - "ayn" (lit. eye)
2. Hearing - "jor" (ear)
3. Smelling - "afencha" (nose)
4. Tasting - "af" (mouth)
5. Feeling - "ej" (hand)
6. Walking - "eger" (leg, foot)
7. Sex sense - "abalä zär" (lit. male genital organs; polite term).

[151] The sense of taste is noteworthy because the Amhara often does not distinguish bitter ("märara") from sour taste ("hamtata"), which the Westerner does quite readily; the Amhara regards both as "märara" (bitter). However, the Amhara distinguishes a "soft taste" ("tefet"), typified by "berz" (honeywater).

828 While these seven senses are located physiologically in corresponding organs, psychological states are regarded as located in the belly or the heart, but in different ways than the Westerner might expect.

The belly ("hod") is considered the seat of emotions:

magnanimous emotions - "hod charäca" (lit. belly lit up like the moon);

fear - "hod babba" (lit. trembling of the belly);

forgetfulness - "hod gäbba" (lit. the belly swallowed it, i.e. lost the thought).

The heart ("leb") is considered the seat of the presence or absence of wisdom:

good judgement - "leb ber" (lit. with a silver heart);

inventive - "leb wälad" (lit. child of the heart; invention);

inactive - "leb mut" (lit. whose heart is dead);